

Congress has tossed its hat on a peg, recessing so that members can participate in the nominating conventions this month.

The Senate will return to work August 8; the faster-working House, August 15. Final adjournment is expected some time in September.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Texas) pushed for the recess arguing that there simply was not enough time to finish all the work that has to be done before the Democratic convention began in Los Angeles July 11. He listed numerous bills on which action was not completed, including mutual security appropriations, federal aid to schools, minimum wage and Social Security benefits—medical care for the aged.

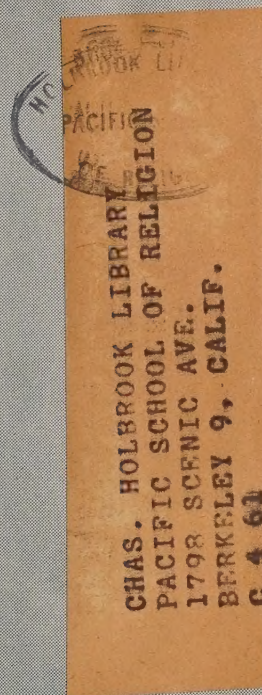
Many Senators objected to the post-convention session on the grounds that it would produce nothing but politicking.

Before leaving town, Congress stayed up all night to give President Eisenhower authority to suspend all or part of the still unfilled 1960 quota of Cuban sugar imported into the United States. Mr. Eisenhower was also given the power to reduce or suspend American purchases of Cuban sugar at premium prices for the first three months of 1961.

The Senate, June 28, sent to the President a bill providing a temporary increase of \$8 billion in the national debt limit and extending until June 1961 existing corporate income tax and certain excise tax rates. The President signed it into law June 30, just in time to prevent scheduled reductions from taking effect, reducing Treasury receipts \$4 billion and dropping the permissible national debt ceiling to \$285 billion.

Among the excise rates extended are those on distilled spirits, beer, wine and cigarettes.

(Continued on page 2)



CONTACT CONCERN

a service of the

**GENERAL BOARD OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CONCERNS
OF THE METHODIST CHURCH**

- Division of Temperance and General Welfare
- Division of Peace and World Order
- Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs

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RELATIONS AND
ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

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Dateline

(Continued from page 1)

The National Council of Churches has asked the Democratic platform committee to support repeal of the immigration quota system. This discriminates against Southern Europeans and Orientals.

The council, which is an agency of 33 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations, also called for negotiation of "enforceable agreements" on production and testing of nuclear weapons.

These and other recommendations were presented for the National Council by Methodist Bishop Gerald H. Kennedy of Los Angeles. Bishop Kennedy was lead-off witness before the Democratic platform committee at its opening session in Los Angeles.

The presentation by the National Council of Churches was based upon pronouncements and resolutions approved in recent years by its policy-making bodies, the General Assembly and the General Board. It recommended these actions, among others:

—The McCarran-Walter Immigration law should be revised to remove all discriminatory provisions based on color or race.

—The Democratic party should reject every act by any government agency that attacks or encroaches upon the rights and liberties granted by the Constitution.

—The United States, when requested by less-developed countries, should provide information and scientific aid for responsible family planning through birth control.

The Government's program of recruiting Mexican migrant workers for U. S. farms would be extended for two years—until June 30, 1963—by a bill pushed through the House June 29.

Much of the debate on the bill focused on attempts to write in provisions that would permit the Secretary of Labor to regulate the program more closely. Those opposed to a simple extension of the program argued that Mexican migrants, cur-

rently being imported at the rate of just under 500,000 per year, deprived domestic farm workers of employment and depressed wages and working conditions.

The House Agriculture committee acted to push through a simple two-year extension of the program after running into trouble with an earlier proposal which would have extended the program and given Agriculture Secretary Benson joint authority with Labor Secretary Mitchell. The Administration opposed the proposal and said the program need not be extended until the 1961 session.

As a result, the committee gave up the broader bill June 21 and reported out a simple two-year extension of the program, saying that action now was necessary because farmers using Mexican labor needed to make their plans for next year. A move to push the simple two-year extension bill through the Senate is expected in the post-convention session.

A new Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan has been ratified by the Senate. Secretary of State Christian A. Herter had urged quick action in the face of continued rioting in Japan by members of the Socialist party and student and labor organizations. Ratification came on a 90 to 2 roll-call vote with Senators Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) and Russell B. Long (D-La.) voting against the treaty.

The Japanese rioting, though it did not succeed in toppling the government of Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, was responsible for Kishi's June 16 cancellation of President Eisenhower's scheduled trip to Japan.

Both House and Senate Commerce committees failed to act on the bills to ban alcohol on the airlines before recessing. Proponents for these bills are still hopeful that Committee Chairmen Oren Harris (D-Ark.) of the House and Sen. Warren

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Appropriations lacking for alcoholism research

In spite of multi-million dollar revenues from alcohol beverage taxes, state appropriations for alcoholism research, treatment and rehabilitation are sadly lacking.

Most states spend less than one per cent of their alcohol beverage tax revenues for alcoholism research, treatment and rehabilitation.

Many people feel that if the state is going to be in the liquor business, it should spend a major part of that revenue helping to solve alcohol problems, and especially to provide treatment for alcoholics.

The table on page four indicates that this idea has not caught on like wildfire.

However, a few years ago there were almost no funds appropriated for assistance to the victims of the alcohol trade. So perhaps the developments recorded are a step in the right direction.

Only 23 states are reported fully here. In some cases, there was no reply to the inquiry. In other cases there is no appropriation made at all.

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

Revenue from alcohol taxes, fiscal 1958. ¹ (millions)		Appropriations for alcoholism research, treatment and rehabilitation, 1959. ²	
Alabama	\$ 15.7	\$	150,000
Arizona	4.6		
Arkansas	6.9		15,000
California	96.0		688,000
Colorado	4.9		31,230
Connecticut	16.5		365,730
Delaware	1.8		no answer
D. of C.	10.5		70,795
Florida	42.0		385,135
Georgia	22.4		284,198
Hawaii			29,536
Idaho	6.4		150,000
Illinois	42.8		192,820
Indiana	15.1		16,000
Iowa	16.0		16,000
Kansas	5.3		no specific funds ³
Kentucky	18.4		25,000
Louisiana	23.8		220,000
Maine	8.8		39,339
Maryland	11.2		no answer
Massachusetts	24.7		1,125,655 ⁴
			80,142
Michigan	67.4		203,195
Minnesota	15.2		13,284
Mississippi	6.9		
Missouri	13.2		
Montana	5.0		5,000
Nebraska	3.0		
Nevada	1.7		
New Hampshire	6.7		88,755
New Jersey	20.2		106,900
New Mexico	5.2		173,250
New York	78.9		153,500
North Carolina	15.7		198,592
North Dakota	4.6		17,500
Ohio	76.9		no answer
Oklahoma	6.2		
Oregon	15.2		109,000
Pennsylvania	101.0		250,000
Rhode Island	4.6		95,946
South Carolina	16.8		20,000
South Dakota	3.3		
Tennessee	9.9		
Texas	31.8		119,330
Utah	5.6		no answer
Vermont	3.9		no answer
Virginia	26.0		244,480
Washington	31.8		125,000
West Virginia	14.7		no specific funds ⁵
Wisconsin	13.4		no funds
Wyoming	1.2		
\$999.8 million		\$	4,264,569 (23 states)

¹ "Facts About the Licensed Beverage Industry, 1959," published by LBI, incorporated, page 46.

² "Handbook of Programs on Alcoholism, Research, Treatment and Rehabilitation," published by LBI, incorporated, 1959, page 8, 9, table 1.

³ State Board of Health conducts program.

⁴ Dept. of Public Health budget.

⁵ State Dept. of Mental Health conducts program.



New figures out on alcohol advertising

Solid statistics on the amount spent by liquor, beer and wine producers for their advertising are always hard to find.

Generally, expenditures for alcohol beverage advertising have increased steadily until the total is somewhere around \$413 million per year for time and space alone. These figures do not include the extremely high cost of producing television commercials and shows, full-color magazine advertisements, etc.

Here are the latest 1959 statistics in four categories. These do not represent a total of alcohol advertising but give an indication of spending for some specific media. Total figures for 1958, latest year for which complete data is available, may be found in the booklet *Drinking Problems*.
Network TV¹ \$15,462,000

Spot TV² 47,840,000
Spot Radio³ 14,803,000
Outdoor⁴ 28,337,374

1) Total for alcohol beverage manufacturers listed among 320 network TV advertisers in 1959 as reported by *Advertising Age*, March 28, 1960, pg. 104.

2) Television Bureau of Advertising reported in *Advertising Age*, April 11, 1960, pg. 108.

3) Total for alcohol beverage manufacturers listed among 100 leading spot radio advertisers for 1959 as reported in *Advertising Age*, March 7, 1960.

4) Total for alcohol beverage companies listed among top 100 national advertisers compiled by Outdoor Advertising, incorporated, and listed in *Advertising Age*, April 11, 1960, pg. 74.

Loses political post due to C.O. letter

The dismissal of William R. Martin, a 21 year old university student and member of the Society of Friends, from his job as assistant to the secretary of the Senate Minority has occasioned considerable concern among churchmen.

Acting as chairman of the Washington Young Friends, Martin signed a letter sent to more than 22,000 high school students in the Washington area, relating the alternatives open to them under the draft and discussing the C.O. position favorably.

Newspaper accounts of the letter

did not mention Martin's employment, but he was asked to resign by the Senate Minority Personnel committee without a hearing and without that committee having seen the letter he signed.

Martin refused to resign and as a result was dismissed. He was told that he could hold his own views but, as an employee of the Senate, he should not advocate them in this public way. At this writing, efforts to have him reinstated, including visits to Republican senators by Friends and other interested peace workers have not been successful.

Negro conference calls for end of Central Jurisdiction

The following resolution was adopted by the Louisiana Annual Conference of Methodism's Central Jurisdiction at its annual meeting.

Whereas, The Methodist Church has stated that "to discriminate against a person solely upon the basis of his race is both unfair and unchristian," and "there must be no place in The Methodist Church for racial discrimination or enforced segregation, and

Whereas, The Methodist Church in the United States of America is constitutionally composed of six jurisdictions with only the Central Jurisdiction being comprised solely on the basis of race, and

Whereas, the commission to study the Jurisdictional system of the Central Jurisdictional Conference in 1956 reported "the major and central problem concerning Negroes in The Methodist Church is segregation, and

Whereas, the Central Jurisdiction has become such a symbol of racial segregation in The Methodist Church that The Methodist Church has enacted Amendment

erhood through Christian love, and (3) achieve a more inclusive church," and to expedite action through use of Amendment IX of the constitution of The Methodist Church, and,

Whereas, The Central Jurisdiction tends to promote racial integration in the higher echelons of The Methodist Church but tends to deny racial brotherhood in the more important lower structural levels of the Church and the larger community in which the Church exists, and

Whereas, The principles of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ which we are committed to follow demand that all men be treated, judged and governed without regard to racial backgrounds but as children of God.

Therefore be it resolved:

1) That the 22nd session of the Louisiana Annual Conference, Central Jurisdiction, The Methodist Church registers its disapproval of segregation in the Church and requests speedy implementation of Amendment IX of the constitution of The Methodist Church with the abolition not only of the Central Jurisdiction, but of all racial discrimination and segregation.

2) That the Louisiana Annual Conference, the Central Jurisdiction of The Methodist Church, expressing its sentiments in action, hereby requests that under the provisions of Amendment IX of the constitution of The Methodist Church we begin the process of transfer to the Jurisdiction to which it is geographically contiguous.

3) That when the effect of the above has been enacted and executed the said Jurisdiction shall absorb the present Louisiana Annual Conference into the existing Annual Conference or Annual Conferences of that Jurisdiction as soon as legally possible.

4) That when the Louisiana Annual Conference, Central Jurisdiction of The Methodist Church has been absorbed and becomes nonexistent the members of the present Louisiana Annual Conference, Central Jurisdiction, The Methodist Church shall be assigned to pastoral charges and other ministerial appointments without regard for race, color or national origin.

5) That this resolution be presented by the elected delegates of this Annual Conference to the 1960 session of the Central Jurisdictional Conference of The Methodist Church for its deliberation and action.



IX to its constitution with the ultimate intent of facilitating the abolition of the Central Jurisdiction, and

Whereas, The 1960 General Conference of The Methodist Church has entrusted to a quadrennial Commission on Inter-Jurisdictional Relations, the continuing program of The Methodist Church to (1) abolish the Central Jurisdiction, (2) promote interracial brother-



Political Conventions to Consider Soberly

There'll be no "bourbonism," unless it's of the political variety, at the Democratic and Republican national conventions this year.

It will be an exciting but "dry" convention for Democrats at the Memorial Sports Arena in Los Angeles. "The whole area is bone dry, not even a glass of beer can be had," according to Samuel Brightman, the Democratic National Committee's deputy director for public affairs.

He explained that the trust agreement under which the land for the sports arena was given carries a requirement that no liquor be sold or given away on the premises.

This means the exclusive 750 club, which had planned to dispense liquid hospitality to its members at a special headquarters in the arena, will be serving soft drinks. The 750 club is composed of Democrats who contributed \$1,000 each to pay off the Party's debt.

Press to "suffer"

The ruling, dictated by a city ordinance, means a change of plans for the Association of American Railroads, which in 1956 served free beer to thirsty reporters at the party conventions in a specially constructed, air conditioned lounge off the convention floor.

Instead, three railroads will be host to the press at a Hospitality Lounge—serving snacks, coffee and soft drinks. Large-screen television sets will enable lounge guests to keep abreast of developments on the convention floor. Jointly sponsoring the 'dry' facility for the newsmen will be Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Sante Fe.

Republicans follow suit

The Republicans followed the Democrats in announcing a bone-dry convention hall—"Not even beer," said Jaren L. Jones, vice chairman of the arrangements committee.

Until Jones' reluctant announcement, it had been thought the Chicago international amphitheater, where the Republicans will convene July 25, might still be a wet "oasis." Not so.

When questioned about the customary railroad lounge for the press, Jones amended his statement, saying, "Well, I can't say whether it is dried up so far as the railroad lounge is concerned."

Jones indicated he didn't want to be a "Grand Old Party pooper",

but "technically augmented" enthusiasm will have to be carried on the hip.

Political conventions being what they are, and now nationally televised, the "dry" policy may help. Or it may hinder. That depends on your attitude toward political conventions, where clear heads and careful decisions are sometimes wanted, sometimes not.

Latest report on

James Lawson case

Chancellor Harvie Branscomb of Vanderbilt University announced on June 13 that he was "on his own authority closing the (Lawson) episode."

James Lawson was expelled from the Vanderbilt divinity school following his arrest for participation in events surrounding sit-in demonstrations in Nashville, Tenn. Eleven divinity school faculty members resigned in protest, including the dean.

Branscomb said there were three bases on which he sought to end the controversial matter.

1) He offered conditions under which Lawson might receive his degree from Vanderbilt University divinity school.

2) He gave the resigning members of the faculty until June 23 to retract their resignations.

3) He accepted the resignation of Dean J. Robert Nelson.

Lawson was told that he might receive his Vanderbilt degree if he would take examinations or would transfer his summer school credits at Boston University school of theology to Vanderbilt. As of this writing, Lawson has not accepted the Chancellor's proposals.

Nine members of the Vanderbilt divinity school faculty have accepted the Chancellor's proposal and withdrawn their resignations.

There is growing concern that the dean of the divinity school, J. Robert Nelson, may be "taking the rap" in this affair. According to the *Christian Century* of June 29, 1960, "nobody worked longer, more pa-

tiently, or at greater personal sacrifice for the preservation of the divinity school on a basis that would make it worthy of preservation than did Dean Nelson. That he should now be made the scapegoat for events which were at all times controlled by the Chancellor and the Executive Committee of the university's Board of Trust, is the most regrettable of all the series of tragic events which have plagued Vanderbilt since Lawson was expelled."

Chancellor Branscomb of Vanderbilt concluded his statement by saying that "the matter is now closed except for the necessary details which will not further be discussed."

Further comment on capital punishment

The average number of criminal executions has steadily declined in recent decades—167 from 1930-39, 128 from 1940-49, 72 from 1950-59. Executions in 1959 numbered 49, and took place in 16 of the 43 jurisdictions that provide the death penalty. Four of the 16 states accounted for half the executions, and two out of every three who paid with their lives were Negroes. The Navy has had no executions since 1842.

According to *The American Weekly* of May 15, 1960, "There is growing opinion that capital punishment is the 'poor man's penalty,' an 'irrevocable penalty levied primarily on people who cannot pay the price of high-powered defense attorneys, extensive searches for witnesses, medical experts and other necessities of an effective plea for life.'"

Dateline

(Continued from page 2)

Magnuson (D-Wash.) will call for action after the party conventions.

The key men are Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Texas), Democratic majority leader, and Congressman Sam Rayburn (D-Texas), Speaker of the House. In the rush to adjourn after the conventions, only the legislation they give priority will receive major attention.

LETTERS

A comment on Japan

from Umeko Kagawa

475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

For the past few weeks there have been numerous articles and pictures related to Japanese student demonstrations against the American-Japanese Security Pact appearing in American newspapers and on television. Many Americans are greatly alarmed about this situation because of their concern and interest for the people of Japan. As a Japanese citizen living in the United States, I am deeply grateful for this concern of so many Americans.

It is necessary, however, to admit that there is a difficulty of communication between these two countries. In 1954, when the "Ashes of Death" were carried to Japan as a result of H-bomb testing in the South Pacific, the Japanese people were in a state of panic; but the majority of Americans seemed unable to understand why the Japanese felt this way.

Now, once again, because of the alarm caused by the signing of the security pact there is a widening gap of misunderstanding between these two nations. Each of these incidents has tremendous significance and each of them needs to be discussed very carefully. The most fundamental question, however, is concentrated on one point—understanding of world peace.

Is might important?

The position of the United States seems to be that world peace will come only if there is sufficient military defense in the West. On the other hand, the position of Japan is that world peace will never be gained through military power. It holds this position because of the great suffer-

ing resulting from World War II.

The Japanese people believe that a position of neutrality is the best position for a small nation to hold in the midst of the troubled world scene. But it is this position that Americans cannot understand.

The policy of United States seems to be based on the belief that all countries located near Communist controlled countries should participate in "strengthening the peace" by building strong military defenses in accord with western policy. This position holds there is no such thing as neutrality or a third position. It implies that all countries who favor neutrality are really leaning toward the communist sphere of influence.

Communist influence lacking

Consequently, when Japanese students protest against the Kishi government because of its position favoring the Western military defense system, many in the United States label these protesting Japanese as Communists. I do not believe the majority of the Japanese protesting against the security pact are being agitated by the Communists, but are demonstrating because of their struggle for real world peace. It is a well-known fact in Japan that if the Kishi government is overthrown, neither the Socialist party nor the Communist party will take control of the new government. It will simply pass to another segment of the present Conservative party.

Policy change suggested

I believe it is imperative for the United States to change its attitude

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toward small nations. It must change from an overly patronizing position to one of respecting the integrity of the neutralist position.

The present United States position refuses to recognize the right of small nations to be in the third position. It insists that each nation commit itself to the East or West.

The United States is anxious that Japan does not move closer to the neutralist position of India. In fact the United States policy toward Japan changed from supporting the Peace Constitution of 1948 to urging the adoption of a military defense pact against communism in 1951.

Problem of leadership

I admit that Japan at the present has no strong political leadership to lead the nation toward the kind of peace the Japanese people wish to have. Neither the Conservative nor the Socialist party is capable of producing such leadership at the present time. But there also seems to be a similar problem in the United States at the present moment. Anyone who has been in Japan in recent years knows that the majority of the people, especially the young people, yearn for a society which can raise its living standards without having

to resort to a big war industry to accomplish it.

Unless the United States is patient and attempts to understand this struggle, then there is a real danger that Japan might be swung into the communist sphere of influence, or else revert to becoming once again a militaristic nation. It must be understood that unless the U. S. government proposes effective steps toward military disarmament, Japan may turn away from the United States. Above all, the United States must understand that small nations need the right to make their own decisions instead of having to make decisions based upon pressure from the big nations. Today Japan is crying, "Where is your sincerity for peace? Show us now."



Disarmament issue goes back to UN

Many peace leaders who support disarmament efforts were deeply troubled by the recent Geneva negotiations which have now concluded. The 10 nation conference, consisting of five Communist countries and five Western powers, took the issue of disarmament outside the structure of the United Nations in an effort to negotiate an agreement.

While appreciating the urgency of the issue and the need to explore every possible avenue, many supporters of the United Nations were gravely concerned about this development for fear it might foreshadow a tendency to bypass the UN and fail to strengthen the international machinery for peace.

A full page ad placed in the *New York Times* on May 26, 1960, by the American Association for the United Nations, reflects this viewpoint and

contains open letters to Premier Khrushchev and President Eisenhower.

Letter to Khrushchev

In the letter to Khrushchev, Clark Eichelberger, executive director of the AAUN, thanks Mr. K "for bringing the Big Four back to the United Nations. We thank you too for having doomed an era when a few heads of state were presumed to have the right to control the destinies of all mankind outside the framework of the world community."

The letter notes the attempt the U.S.S.R. made to use the UN to create world opinion against the USA, and states that "the United Nations should not be used as a propaganda battleground for the cold war."

After suggesting that Khrushchev should help to revive the "spirit of

John D. Rockefeller IV has defended the faculty and students at Tokyo's International Christian University who protested against the visit of President Eisenhower. He has studied and taught there and now lives in Kyoto. In a letter to the *Japan Times*, Rockefeller said, "Firstly, in order to be a good Christian, is it necessary to agree with America's Japan policies? Secondly, if a man disagrees with an aspect of American foreign policy, does this mean he must be considered anti-American?" — *New York World Telegram*, June 22, 1960.

Camp David," Eichelberger writes: "If you truly desire to bring an era of peaceful coexistence and to bring about an end to the cold war, then you will now accept the will of the rest of the world as it will be expressed through the United Nations."

Letter to Eisenhower

In the letter to President Eisenhower, Eichelberger expresses the "hope that the proposals you will bring before this body of nations will be of such a high moral stature that the world will not be able to deny their validity."

After expressing confidence that the President will not attempt to use the UN as an instrument for intensifying the cold war, the letter continues: "We ask that you lead us out of this crisis through the United Nations. The solutions to the problems that threaten the peace and security of the world should be resolved through the cooperative efforts of all nations working within the framework of the United Nations."

"We solemnly ask that the United States present to the nations of the world a comprehensive platform for peace; a program of such honesty, boldness and imagination that no nation can fail to support its principles of justice for all nations. We ask that you give to the United Nations a peace program that can command universal acceptance and support like your 'atoms for peace' plan."

In another portion of the ad, the AAUN proposes:

- 1) Periodic high level talks within the framework of the United Nations.
- 2) Cessation of nuclear weapon tests under adequate controls and guarantees exercised through the United Nations.
- 3) Return the urgent problem of general disarmament to the United Nations.
- 4) A bold United Nations program for the advancement of the underdeveloped peoples of the world.

Methodist students express social concern

by *Methodist Information*

The National Conference of the Methodist Student Movement has endorsed sit-in demonstrations, expressed concern that the 1960 Methodist General Conference "made little progress toward abolishing the Central Jurisdiction," warned against religious bigotry in considering U.S. presidential candidates and defended academic freedom.

The action was taken at the annual meeting of the organization of Methodist college students at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. The approximately 75 delegates included student presidents of state or similar area MSM, resource persons and staff members of national Methodist boards and agencies.

Some excerpts from the unanimously adopted race relations report:

"Negro and white Christian youth have joined other students in non-violent demonstrations throughout the nation, demanding more than second-rate citizenship and desiring equal rights in voting, library and food facilities, public utilities and job opportunities. These demonstrations have raised ethical and social issues to a new level. The Church, understanding itself as called to participate in society and social issues, is now impelled to speak and become radically involved in this newest affirmation of social justice and equality."

"Realizing that The Methodist Church has been judged by the demonstrations because groups outside the Church have moved to change structures that we have ignored and being convinced that the demonstrations are a means of awakening not only the conscience of the community but also that of the Church, we therefore commend and endorse student participation in dignified non-

violent sit-in demonstrations, picketing of lunch counters and economic negotiation with businessmen and local merchants."

Establish bi-racial committee

The same report expressed concern that the General Conference "made little progress toward abolishing the Central Jurisdiction." After registering this feeling, the students voted to set up a bi-racial committee to study the problems of churches that have transferred from the Central Jurisdiction under Amendment IX.

The committee, which also is requested to try to find ways of better implementing Amendment IX, will report annually to the National Conference of the Methodist Student Movement until 1964, when the next General Conference will be held.

Religion in the campaign

Excerpts from the report on the "religious issue" in the presidential campaign follow:

"We call upon the Methodist Student Movement to promote an atmosphere during the campaign which will be most conducive to a calm and rational examination of the merits and qualifications of each candidate, including his party's platform."

"When religious affiliation concretely has determined or may determine a given candidate's exercise of his office, his political policies and actions, this affiliation should be considered in appraising the candidate's fitness for the office of president. At the same time, we are convinced that each public official's actual religious convictions, as distinguished from his particular affiliation, should be paramount in the fulfillment of his duty and recognize this as a vital issue in determining the relative fit-

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(Continued from page 9)

ness of candidates. We are deeply concerned that no candidate be rejected or denied careful consideration purely on the grounds of his religious affiliation. We are convinced that each American must be perpetually on guard against any hysteria, fanatacism, bigotry or institutional defensiveness which beclouds or disposes of significant and important issues, pre-judges the candidate before examination of his position and thereby threatens the free and responsible discussion which lies at the heart of democratic government."

On academic freedom

In the report on academic freedom, the students said: "academic freedom guided by integrity, responsibility and humility within the college and university must be upheld."

Central Kansas Conference acts on land use issue

Information has been received from the Central Kansas Conference that it took action upon the matter of a land use policy.

The following resolution was passed with substantial support by the Central Kansas Conference of The Methodist Church.

Whereas The Methodist Church recognizes that, "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof, the world and they that dwell therein" and

Whereas our food and fiber come from the top of the earth's crust, and

Whereas the population of the world is increasing at a pace not comparable in history, and

Whereas all trade and commerce has its roots in agriculture and its products, and

Whereas our fast-growing surpluses, adding an excessive tax burden, is caused by mal-distribution in world trade, and our blessings of fertility are becoming a curse to ourselves and a bone of contention in our international relationships, and

Whereas we, in the United States, have lost two-hundred million acres of crop land in the past two-hundred years, and

Whereas everything that affects the land will eventually affect the Church.

Therefore be it resolved:

That The Methodist Church of the Central Kansas Conference take a leading role in establishing a positive land use policy with immediate benefits and of lasting value to all mankind, by setting an example in supporting already existing studies, or initiating studies of its own—

In: soil and water conservation, land reclamation, farm management, labor, wage and security conditions for all farm workers, land use for non-farm purposes, water and pollution, ways and means of dispersing our agricultural blessing, and

By: instructing town and country to keep the Conference informed in areas of immediate studies or the results of those studies, and how the Church may continue to work in this area.

Alcohol specialist criticizes legal drunkenness

A specialist in the medical treatment of alcoholism recently criticized the legal definition of drunkenness—where there is 0.15 per cent alcohol in the blood system—as too high.

Most states use this figure in the Breathalyzer test for intoxication, used most often with drinking drivers.

Dr. Marvin A. Block, Buffalo, N. Y., who heads the American Medical Association committee on alcoholism, declared in a talk to medical and psychiatric experts meeting in Louisville, Ky., that the legal standard "demonstrates the tolerance the United States has for drunkenness."

Dr. Block said that the annual excessive drinking cost to this country includes:

1) Preventable accidents traced to a drunk at the wheel of the car—some \$125,000,000.

2) Spending by private agencies to care for the families of alcoholics—\$20,000,000.

3) Another \$20,000,000 spent by public agencies for the same purpose.

He said that an estimate of 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 problem drinkers and alcoholics in the United States is a low one. Another 20,000,000 people are directly affected in family relationships, he pointed out.

Lower legal limit

In reference to the legal definition of what constitutes drunkenness, Dr. Block said his personal view is that the accepted level should be scaled down to 0.10 per cent. And some people can be drunk if they have .09 per cent of alcohol in their blood.

Problem debated

The 0.15 drunkenness rule has long been considered too lenient by most concerned persons.

Studies have shown that alcohol impairs a person's functions long before the 0.15 per cent alcohol level.

A 1950 test in Sweden concluded: "The threshold of impairment of driving ability in expert drivers is an alcohol concentration of 0.035 to 0.05 per cent in the blood."

In March, 1958, the University of Washington reported on its study of this problem:

"The results of the present study indicate that blood alcohol levels well below 0.15 per cent induce measurable objective impairment of the functions tested in the simulated driving test. All subjects showed some impairment of function at blood level concentrations of 0.05 per cent. Current law is thus too lenient. . ."

Solution recommended

One solution advocated for this problem is the comprehensive bill which provides three blood-alcohol offenses. The first is for those who test from 0.05 to 0.10 per cent; the second from 0.10 to 0.15; and the third for over 0.15.

A fine of \$50 to \$250 and a 30 day suspension is the penalty for the first percentage; a jail term of two to 30 days or a fine of \$100 to \$250 and a 90 day suspension is the penalty for the second; and a jail term of five days to one year or a fine of \$250 to \$1000 plus a six month suspension is the third penalty.

New York strengthens drinking-driving law

New York state, long in the lead on improved drinking-driving legislation, has passed a law lowering the percentage of alcohol content in the blood which indicates that the driver is legally drunk.

Many states have made chemical tests of the blood permissible evidence in court on drinking-driving cases. Generally the rule has been that if the alcohol content of the blood measures 0.15 per cent or more, the driver is legally drunk.

However, New York Governor Rockefeller and many traffic safety experts have contended that this does not take care of many of the most dangerous drivers. A person with only 0.05 to 0.10 per cent may actually have his driving ability impaired considerably.

The New York law now provides that a driver found with 0.10 per cent alcohol in his bloodstream is guilty of a traffic infraction. On the first conviction, the penalty is suspension of his driver's license for 60 days. The driver would also be subject to fine and jail sentence as in other traffic violation cases.

In the average person the 0.10 condition would probably be reached after four standard drinks of whiskey and/or bottles of beer.

Social action at the South Central Jurisdiction

Three thousand delegates and visitors (representing more than four million Methodists in eight states) charted a course for social concerns action at the South Central Jurisdictional Conference in San Antonio, Tex.

The report presented by the committee on Christian Social Concerns recommended:

1) all Annual Conferences and Districts should organize boards of Christian Social Concerns. It urged all local churches to create the Com-

missions—also that these be included in camps, assemblies and conferences for youth.

3) the use of visual aids and other such resources now available in the area of Christian social concerns.

Concerns conference

The new Jurisdictional Board of Christian Social Concerns was requested to complete plans for a Jurisdictional Christian Social Concerns Briefing Conference at Mt. Sequoyah, Ark., Aug. 1-4. This program provides a training period for leaders on all levels below the Jurisdictional Conference.

The report further stated that the Jurisdictional Board of Christian Social Concerns can "best serve the Jurisdiction by working in and through Annual Conference boards, by helping to develop their leadership and by guiding them in making pronouncements on social issues in keeping with the official pronouncements approved by the General Conference."

Other concerns endorsed

The conference also endorsed planned parenthood, re-affirmed its opposition to all forms of gambling, called for stepped-up campaigns of evangelism and deplored "the trend toward secularization of our common life."

Bishops elected

Five new bishops were elected. They are:

Dr. Kenneth Pope, First Methodist church, Houston, Tex.

Dr. Eugene Slater, Polk Street Methodist church, Amarillo, Tex.

Dr. Aubrey G. Walton, First Methodist church, Little Rock, Ark.

Dr. Kenneth Copeland, Travis Park Methodist church, San Antonio, Tex.

Dr. Paul V. Galloway, Boston Avenue Methodist church, Tulsa, Okla.



mission on Christian Social Concerns, now mandatory, as quickly as possible.

2) all local churches plan for the use of study courses on Christian social concerns in church school classes, schools of missions, Sunday evening fellowship and other organi-

Discussing the economic side of the UN, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge stressed the following nine points at a recent luncheon session of The American Association for the United Nations.

"The advantages of the multilateral way are clear:

1) In these programs our dollars are more than matched by the dollars put in by those countries which also contribute.

2) Then the countries which receive make further matching efforts of their own. Thus we get more for our money from both contributors and from recipients: sometimes as much as \$7 for every dollar the U. S. puts in.

3) The necessary experts are recruited, not only from the United States but from scores of other countries. Well-qualified experts can often be obtained outside the United States at salaries half that which it costs to get an American expert.

4) These programs are so obviously insulated against political manipulation that they are welcomed in places where bilateral programs—however unjustifiably in our case—would be suspect. Thus there is less risk of having our purposes misunderstood and resented. Instead we get credit for helping an altruistic UN program.

5) It is also true that you get more for your money when the recipient nation feels that it is participating in the planning and carrying out of the program. . .

6) Nor should we lose sight of the fact that the UN can push a recipient government in a way that no sovereign government can ever push another. No consideration of prestige is involved, nor can the cry of 'imperialism' or of 'intervention' be raised when it is the gentle friendly pressure of the ever-helpful United Nations—particularly when the recipient nation itself is a member of the United Nations.

7) Decisions must be taken in operating any economic program which disappoint or displease. How much better it is for us not to be the ones who cause disappointment or displeasure and for this to be done by an international organization which is not a 'foreign country.'

8) There is another selfish reason, from the U. S. point of view, why reliance should be placed on an international method of operation. As Paul Hoffman recently said, 'The countries of Western Europe, now fully recovered, are able to invest more in underdeveloped areas than they are now doing. Their gold and foreign exchange holdings, as well as their capacity to earn more, are increasing. The United States, on the other hand, is facing a continued deficit in its balance of payments and its gold stocks are declining. It is clearly to our interest to spread the responsibility for investment in



the underdeveloped areas and to induce other countries to make their maximum contributions.' The way to do this is through the multilateral economic programs bearing the United Nations label.

9) Finally, because of the major part we play in these programs, we are fully protected against unsound use of money. Some very intelligent and well-disposed people have not understood this fact."

In conclusion, Ambassador Lodge said:

"The United Nations has always been important as a great center for (that) harmonizing. Now it is more so than ever. To an increasing number of new nations, membership in it is the greatest tangible proof to the world that they are now sover-

eign. That is the main reason why they attach such great importance to it. There is no better way for the United States to keep their confidence, and to prove that we ungrudgingly and wholeheartedly welcome their sovereignty, than for us to work with them through the United Nations.

"Our foreign policy must have more than physical strength, vital though that is. It must also have great and magnanimous purposes, and it must find ways to express those purposes so that the peoples of the world will understand and welcome them. Economic cooperation through the United Nations is, pre-eminently, such a way. Indeed, it can be one of the indispensable ingredients of peace on earth."

Illinois Conference speaks on peace issues

We approve the proposal recently made by Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) that the satellites now being created for photographic reconnaissance be turned over to the appropriate United Nations agency. This is in line with the American plan for international arms inspection and control. We also urge our government (and all governments) to respect the national sovereignty, territorial integrity and the political independence of all nations. Furthermore, we would urge the government of the United States to continue the moratorium on nuclear testing, and to work for general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

We feel compelled as Christians and as citizens to repudiate the newly proposed doctrine of "pre-emptive war." This doctrine would permit the United States to be the initiator of a nuclear war which could destroy hundreds of millions of men, women and children. Essentially, pre-emptive war is the same as preventive war and, as such, it is a complete negation of our religious and democratic ideals and traditions.

by

Caradine R. Hooton

The Methodist Agencies in Washington extend a most cordial welcome to Bishop and Mrs. John Wesley Lord. The Washington Area, the District of Columbia and our several Boards are signally honored in this timely assignment. May all Methodists rejoice with us that wonderful people like the retiring Bishop and Mrs. Oxnam have been succeeded here by the persuasive and courageous leaders who had served the Boston Area and several Boards with outstanding success.

The 86th Congress recesses without action on some long neglected legislative proposals. Let us hope that these will be honestly considered after the party conventions this summer. Perhaps postponement was the exercise of "expedience" for some politicians. It may, however, insure more sober discussion of measures that now deserve attention and merit adoption. Among these are: (1) curbs on pornographic materials, (2) action to prevent juvenile delinquency, (3) outlawing of liquor service on airlines, (4) banning alcohol advertising, (5) health and welfare research and services.

Some have wondered about the relevancy of temperance education of John L. Bryan's fine work of John Wesley. Read it again, if you will, and note that it is designed especially for Seminary and college students. We produced this superb brochure as a part of the materials deemed necessary for the best approach to students through our excellent program of Campus Alcohol Seminars. In a day when moderationists and some others are loosely saying "Wesley was not an abstainer," we feel compelled to vindicate him through an attractive presentation of the truth.

Resources . . .

John Wesley, The First Methodist, by John L. Bryan. May be obtained from the Service Department, 100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D.C.; \$.75

A brief analysis of the life of John Wesley and the source of his social concern which gave rise to Methodism's traditional concern in this field.

Produced by the General Board of Temperance especially for seminary and college students, it can be used and studied for a basic understanding of "Wesley traditions" by all.

Alcohol Education Digest, Clayton M. Wallace, editor; published by Education Committee of the National Temperance League; order from *Alcohol Education Digest*, 131 Independence Avenue, Southeast, Washington 3, D.C.; two year subscription, (8 copies) \$2.

This is an excellent quarterly digest of key articles in the alcohol problems field for those interested in current thought in this area.

It provides an opportunity for extensive reading in the subject once each quarter and is highly recommended for your use.

The Population Explosion and Christian Responsibility by Richard M. Fagley; published by Oxford University Press, New York, 1960; \$4.25.

No one is better situated than Dr. Fagley, as executive secretary of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, to write this first

extended analysis from a Protestant viewpoint of the population explosion.

The author opens his book with a helpful summary of population growth and projection. He then turns, in a series of chapters, to discuss various proffered solutions, such as migration, immigration and naturalization, increased food supply and other means of caring for exploding humanity. The possibility of each of these is evaluated, its partial contribution noted, and then the particular solution discarded as the major answer to the problem.

Fagley then turns to his main thesis, which is that population and parenthood are the primary relationship and that the chief factor in facing the problem is a responsible Christian conception of parenthood.

He reviews in turn several world religions in relation to this problem. Fagley then traces through the Old and New Testaments, the early church, Orthodoxy and Roman Catholicism, Christian views and pronouncements concerning parenthood.

In closing chapters he confronts ecumenical Protestantism with the challenge that it work out relevant doctrines of marriage, parenthood and the Christian home consistent with its progressive and constructive approach to the Christian religion. Such doctrines afford approach to the population problem in terms of mature and valid views of marriage, procreation and the home.

To all desiring an interesting and constructive introduction to this problem this volume is commended. D.E.T.



report from

• DIVISION OF PEACE AND WORLD ORDER

Peace action taken at N.E. Ohio conference

The report of the Board of World Peace of the Northeast Ohio Conference, adopted by the Annual Conference session on June 22, generally supported the positions taken by the General Conference. It voiced strong support for the UN; called for more use of the International Court of Justice; urged a permanent end to all nuclear tests by all nuclear powers; stressed disarmament and economic aid; called for the ratification of the Convention on Genocide, and suggested a Convention of the Atlantic Community.

The report also specifically supported SCR. 52 and HCR. 208 for review and study of the UN Charter with a view to increasing its effectiveness as an instrument for world peace, and S. Res. 94 to repeal the Connally Reservation.

The conference spoke specifically to the nature of weapons now being developed in the following terms: "We repudiate all ideas of mass retaliation, the development of the means of chemical, biological, and radiological warfare. The preparation and stockpiling of nerve gases, the production of living organisms or their toxic products to cause death or disability to man, his domestic animals or crops, or any plan for the use of radioactive dust or death rays—these are unspeakably horrible to contemplate. It is time that dedicated Christians rethink prayerfully their dependence on such instruments in human relations."

Without attempting to take a stand on the policy that should be followed in regard to the China issue, the conference declared, "We believe that serious study should be made on the part of churches and government on the problem of recognition or non-recognition of the Chinese People's Republic (Communist China)."

Stressing the problems faced by underdeveloped countries with growing populations, the report stated: "We believe that proposals for *planned parenthood* which may be practiced in Christian conscience should be shared with people in all countries as a positive step in working for world peace. . . . as a means of working for peace rather than war, we believe there must be adopted a program of controlling the population explosion in the world."



Bibliography . . .

The Committee for World Development and World Disarmament published in June a mimeographed bibliography covering such subjects as economic aid and technical assistance, peaceful uses of atomic energy, nuclear testing and radiation hazards, outer space, disarmament and the economic consequences of disarmament.

An excellent list of books and pamphlets with information on author, publisher, date and price is contained in the bibliography together with a reference to several magazines which have been carrying timely articles on the same subjects. Copies of the bibliography may be obtained by writing to the committee at 345 East 46 Street, New York 17, N.Y.

by

Herman Will, Jr.

A special word about World Order Sunday in 1960 is in order. Early during the General Conference, a report of the Coordinating Council was adopted in which World Order Sunday again was named as the Sunday of, or preceding Nov. 11. However, later during the General Conference, a memorial was approved by the Committee on the State of the Church and adopted by the General Conference providing that World Order Sunday should be on the day designated for that purpose by the Department of International Affairs of the National Council of Churches.

For several years, most denominations and the National Council of Churches, in view of the UN anniversary on Oct. 24, have recognized the Sunday of or preceding that date as World Order Sunday.

The conflict between these two actions of the General Conference has been cleared by persons editing material for the *Discipline* with the officers of the Coordinating Council for the past quadrennium. Consequently, the new *Discipline* will contain the later action referring to the National Council.

However, much publicity has already appeared naming Nov. 6, 1960 as World Order Sunday in The Methodist Church, so we are suggesting that either that date or the date designated by the National Council of Churches (Oct. 23, 1960) be observed at the option of each local church.

Additional information and suggestions for the observance of World Order Sunday will appear in the September and October issues of *The Methodist Story*.

report from

• DIVISION OF HUMAN RELATIONS AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Program resources . . .

A good example of dealing with discrimination in housing comes from the Colorado Anti-Discrimination commission, Room 328, State Services building, 1525 Sherman Street, Denver 3, Colo.

To support a housing commission in local communities and states would be an excellent way to get the housing issue before the public.

There are plenty of resources such as those from the Colorado commission, or the Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs will help.

"A Second Look—A Negro Citizen in Atlanta", issued by the Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action. May be obtained from the committee, Box 9055, Atlanta, Ga.

This very revealing report contrasts the facilities and opportunities in recreation, housing, employment, health services, transportation, etc. for whites compared to Negroes.

The kind of study described in this booklet ought to be made in every major city where there is a substantial minority race problem. It would help the citizens of any community and others to appreciate just what the facts in a given situation are so that one can properly begin to face up to Christian social responsibility.

"The Churches and the Public", published by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Single copies may be obtained from the center at Box 4068, Santa Barbara, Calif.

The booklet was jointly written by five authors, who met regularly for several years. It is the outcome of their extended discussions on such questions as:

Should religious groups take positions on political questions?

What role, if any, should orga-

nized religion play in shaping social and political beliefs?

Is religious liberty superior to other constitutional guarantees?

How engaged should the church be in the nation's culture, or how detached from it?

"Paying for Better Public Schools" can be obtained through



Committee for Economic Development, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

The Committee for Economic Development, made up of distinguished business men and economists from all parts of the nation, recently issued this publication. It is a careful, objective and well documented study of this matter and would be a substantial contribution to understanding the demands of public education in America today.

Endorsement by President given on labor-management conference

Many months ago, columns of this journal mentioned the real need for labor, management and civic leadership to meet together in a relaxed atmosphere, free of the tensions of strike situations or contract negotiations. The General Board of Social and Economic Relations went on record supporting such a development and so informed the President and Secretary of Labor.

The first steps toward this realization have been taken by the action of

Announcements . . .

The 1960 CORE Interracial Action Institute will be held in Miami, Fla., Aug. 14 to Sept. 5, and will give participants an opportunity to apply nonviolence to situations of discrimination.

Although there will be some study of the theory of nonviolence, the main emphasis will be upon training through action.

Application for participation in this interracial institute should be made immediately to the Congress of Racial Equality, 38 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews committee on labor-management organizations with Cornell University are sponsoring their second nation-wide labor-management seminar this year, Nov. 13-18, 1960, at Ithaca.

Participation will be limited to a maximum of 25 leaders in the labor-management and public interest field. The seminar is made possible by a grant of the Wilhelm Weinberg estate. We hope interested Methodist clergy and laymen will apply.

President Eisenhower's endorsement of the plan in his State of the Union message. The request from the White House has come for the appointment of three delegates from management and three from labor as a group to develop conference plans. Organization and development of such a White House sponsored labor-management conference deserve our careful attention and scrutiny and we will be calling your attention to developments as they occur.

NEW! **for YOU**

a Christian Social Concerns leader



The following materials have been prepared jointly by the Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs, Division of Peace and World Order, Division of Temperance and General Welfare of the General Board of Christian Social Concerns.

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